WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 2.---NO. 9. | WILMINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1845. | WHOLE NO. 61.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PAINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HRALY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do	Subpœnas
do do	Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Note's negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Leaf Tobacco.
25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
Feb y 21.--[23 *G. W. DAVIS.*

ALL kind of BLANKS for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CHARLES BARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest STOCKS of GOODS that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store,* consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,* of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of
Ready-made Clothing,
got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.

October 3, 1845

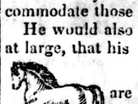
SOMETHING NEW IN WILMINGTON.
Clothes made as people want them.

James Richardson.
THE BEST TAILOR that has ever been connected with the trade in this place, has quit the establishment of Chas. Barr, and intends taking a store opposite, on Market street, where he expects through the exercise of his *industry* and *superior skill* in the habilitory art, to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Oct 3, 1845 3-tf.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House,* on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.
DAVID THALLY.

☞ B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.
THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.
A. PAUL REPITON.
Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

NOTICE.
THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the firm of
BERNARD, & CO.,
offer for sale, (at their stand two doors North of R. H. Stanton & Co.,) a select assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c., &c., &c.
They will also attend to the sale of Country produce.
EDWARD J. BERNARD,
GEORGE P. GRANT,
RICHARD H. GRANT.
sept 15, (19.) 1845. 53-3m

To Rent.

THE dwelling known generally as the Toomer house, nearly opposite the residence of Capt. Ellis. For particulars apply to J. A. SINTAS.
Oct 10 1845 4-tf

O. D NASH BRANDY.
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.
M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-tf

Corn.
1200 Bushels North-west Corn, in store, and for sale by
G. W. DAVIS,
Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

CORN.
1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Ag't.
August 29th, 1845.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK Negro Passes For sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Fish! Fish!
JUST received from the Albemarle Fisheries:
172 bbls. whole Herrings,
46 do cut do
29 half bbls family Roe Herrings,
5 do do cut do.
For sale by Wm. COOKE, *Ag't*
October 3, 1845

Wines.
1 CASK, 3 doz., old gold Sherry,
1 do. 3 " L. P. Medeira,
1 do. 3 " very old Sarcial. For sale
O17. by BARRY & BRYANT.

MILITARY DRILL IN RUSSIA.

The following horrible scene is from a new work by the author 'Revolutions of Russia,' and gives an idea, though doubtless an exaggerated one, of the relation which exits between commanders and officers in the Russian army:—

'Several of the riders were looking anxiously at the leaping-bar and counting the number of holes at which it was placed with trepidation when the Grand Duke, to their utter discomfiture, caused it to be raised several pegs higher.

'Now, said the Grand Duke to one of his sides-de-camp, 'think that will do—go and try it.'

'Monsieur!' replied the colonel aides-de-camp, in an accent of unvoluntary supplication, 'it is rather high!'

'What! dog!' roared Constantine—and the aid-de-camp, dreading more the wrath of the Prince than the barrier, at once spurred his horse at it; but, in the first place, it was too high for his horse to rise to, and, in the next, he was too nervous to lift him, so that the animal turned short round.—The Grand Duke jumped in an instant on his charger, which a soldier held beside him, and, leaping backwards and forwards over the bar, he came up to the colonel, and spat full in his face.

'There,' he roared, 'is it too high? Go to the barracks, hound—a month's arrest!'

'*I have erred,*' repeated the colonel with humility; and watching till the Grand Duke's head was turned, wiped his face, and sneaked off to the place of arrest.

Constantine now ordered another of the riders to take the barrier, who, although he was tossed about on the saddle, gained such desperate energy from the terrors of the Grand Duke behind him that he forced his horse to clear it.

'Put up the bar a peg higher!'

'And, on a signal made, another unfortunate officer advanced to attempt the leap: but his hand conveyed a tremulous motion to the rein—once; twice, thrice, his horse refused it.

'Dash upon it; spur him at it!' thundered the Grand Duke.

'The terrified rider spurred his horse, and the animal stepped suddenly short, flinging him over his head.

'Oh, the fool!' said the Grand Duke; 'a month's arrest. Now, get on again.'

'But he could not hold the bridle; his left arm was broken.

'Take him away, I am glad of it; I wish it was his neck! Put up the bar a peg higher. Now, you, sir, get upon that horse and take him over.' And thus half a-dozen horseman were forced successively to attempt the leap, till they were thrown or their horses thrown down, or the men injured against the barrier.

'At length it came to the turn of the two degraded men. The Duke had caused the bar to be so constantly raised that there seemed no chance of their horses being able to leap it. But, if the barrier was before, the thunder of Constantine's voice was behind them. The ex-cadet first attempted, or feigned an attempt, of the futility of which he was beforehand persuaded, for his horse refused the leap. By this time the Grand Duke was furious. 'Take him up to it with more life, hound; use the spur!—Dash him to atoms against it! Break all his cursed bones and your own too, or I will have them broken for you!'

'But the rider, smarting under his degradation to the ranks, had turned dogged, and persisted in bringing his charger at a safe pace up to the leap.'

'Get off Devil's head! (*Chortova golovo,*') roared the Grand Duke. 'Begone to the guard house; I award you five hundred lashes! Now you,' he continued to the ex-lieutenant; 'and if you don't take it, I'll find a way to drive you over!—I will have both men and horse pricked over with lashes!

'Thus admonished, the degraded officer, who was a good rider and well mounted, lifted his horse so energetically that he carried him to the other side of the barrier, though not, indeed, without grazing it with his feet.'

'He touched—he touched!' said the Grand Duke; 'bring him back.'

'He leaped back.'

'Now again,' said Constantine.

'This time the horse fell headlong with his rider.

'Put him to it again!' roared the Grand Duke.

'But all the desperate efforts of the ex-lieutenant, from whose nose and mouth the blood was streaming the while seemed unable to determine the affrighted and perhaps injured animal to rise again. At length the rider let the bridle reins drop in utter discouragement on the horse's neck;

'Let me crave ten minutes' rest, your Imperial Highness.

'Did my horse touch when I leaped it? asked the Grand Duke.

'In the first place the bar has since been raised many pegs; in the next your Highness is better mounted,' said the Lithuanian, growing reckless.

'Oh! he reasons with me; he argues; off your horse; to the barracks. Five hundred lashes with the other!'"

THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONS.

The English and French journals are of the opinion that we have territory enough. The *Journal des Debats* says of the American Republic, "it is ten times the extent of our France, which, nevertheless, is a very fine empire." It thinks that for the political balance of the world, the conquest of Mexico by the United States may create eventual dangers which, though distant, it will not be superfluous to guard against. Yet there are dangers near at hand which awaken the apprehensions of those who are sticklers for the ballance of power.—The progress of Russia excites alarm.

"Europe watches with care," says the paper, we have quoted, "a great empire which occupies in the East and in the North an immense surface covered with a population of sixty two millions, double that of Austria, and quadruple that of Prussia, and cannot help being filled with the contemplation of another collossus which may occupy the whole space of the isthmus of Panama, from the mouths of the St. Lawrence to the Columbia River in Oregon—thus acquiring the disposal of the most productive cultivable lands, and the richest mines of the earth, and extremely redoubtable at sea."

Between the American Eagle, on the one hand, and the Russian Bear, on the other, there is a fluttering in the dove-cotes—an uneasy restlessnes in the bee-hives. The Eagle will swoop and Bruin love honey.

Russia, with her immense territory, stretching from the Aretic circle to the shores of the Black Sea, and embracing all Northern Asia, filled with the crude elements of power, is rapidly advancing in civilization and in the developement of her resources. That Scythian region, which ere now has poured forth its hordes of invaders upon Southern Europe, is pregnant with a new race of destroyers. But when they go forth again it will not be as rude barbarians, nomadic tribes, wandering without aim and at random, as an organized host, in all the panoply of war, and directed by the energy of a singled mind, the force of a singled will. The rough Tartar will change his shaggy dress of skins for the regimental uniform. Instead of the Parthian arrow there will be artilery and musketry, the bayonet and the hussar's sabre. If France is concerned about the balance of power in America she may find more cause of concern in that particular nearer home. The Cossacks have been in Paris; they will know how to find their way again to the vineyards of Burgundy and Champagne.

As to the United States and Russia, however opposite they may be in respect to their several principles of government, there is a wonderful similarity in the progressiveness of the two. Undoubtedly they are both destined to play important parts in the world's future history.

Baltimore American.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A hundred and forty years ago, or more, Charles II. chartered the "Hudson's Bay Company," and gave it exclusive privileges of establishing trading factories on Hudson's Bay, and its tributary rivers.—It took possession of the territory, and enjoyed its trade, without opposition, till 1787, when a rival company—the 'North American Fur company of Canada,' sprung up. This latter was composed entirely of Canadians, and was noted for its energy and enterprise. The jealousies naturally arising between rivals, led to the most barbarous battles, and the sacking and burning of each other's posts. In 1821, Parliament interfered and consolidated them into one, under the title of the 'Hudson's Bay Company.' They occupy a vast country, and their operations are those of a vast monopoly. All the British possessions North of the Canadas to the Arctic Ocean, are their hunting and trapping grounds. They have leased for twenty years from 1840, all of Russian America, except the post of Sitka. Thus this powerful Company control more than one-ninth of the soil of the globe. Its capitalists are in England, and its Board of Managers transact their business at the 'Hudson's Bay House,' in London. This Board buy all the goods and ship them to the territory, sell the furs, and transact all the affairs of the Company, except the actual business of collecting furs in their territory.—The annual value of their peltries is about a million of dollars. The net profit of the fur trade is immense. The shares of the Company's stock, which originally cost one hundred pounds, are at one hundred per cent premium, and the dividends range from ten per cent upwards, and this, too, while they are creating an immense fund, to be expended in keeping other persons out of the trade.

In 1811, the American Pacific Par Company, of whom John Jacob Astor was the prime mover, built Fort Astoria, near the mouth of the Columbia. In 1813, during the last war, this American Company sold all its establishment in Oregon to the British Company—now the Hudson's Bay Company. In the same year, a British sloop of war entered the Columbia and formally took possession of Fort Astoria, and changed its name to Fort George. In 1818, by the treaty of Ghent, England surrendered this Fort to our government. Then it was by the same treaty, the British subjects were granted the same rights of trade and settlement in Oregon as belonged to the citizens of this Republic, for ten years. In 1827, this stipulation was indefinitely extended, and cannot cease to be in force till after twelve months' notice,

This is the manner in which the Hudson's Bay Company came into Oregon. The value of furs which are annually collected in Oregon by this Company, is about $140,000 in the London market.—Parliament extended the jurisdiction of the Canadian courts over the country occupied by these fur traders, whether it were owned or claimed by Great Britain.' Under this act, certain gentlemen of the fur company were appointed Justices, and empowered to entertain prosecutions for minor offences—arrest and send to Canada criminals of a higher order—and try to render judgment, and grant execution in civil suits, and to imprison debtors in their forts and jails.

So it is that the trade, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction in Oregon are held by British subjects—that American citizens are deprived by a monopoly of their commercial rights—that they are liable to be arrested on their own territory by Officers of British courts, tried in the American domain by British judges, imprisoned or hung, for acts done within the jurisdiction of our own Republic.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Quoting British Authorities.—British precedents in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge Daniels, of Virginia, used to tell with great glee, how, when a young man on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when an English squadron under Admiral Cockburn was ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks. A negro woman was arraigned for the murder of one of her own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for her escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels' defence of his client, quoted from *British authorities,* showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, *bang! bang! bang!* went the cannon from the English squadron. Daniels rose to answer, and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely against him.

'Gentlemen,' said he, to the justices on the bench, 'the prosecuting attorney quotes on this solemn occasion British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room except himself so dead to the feelings of patriotism, as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of your court-house to their foundation? I pause for a reply.'

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney:—'Look here, Mr. A——; you had better strike a bee line from this courthouse, with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the court. British authorities be d—d!'

The prosecuting attorney was struck all of a heap at these *extra judicial* proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.—*New York Sunday Times.*

Genuine Eloquence.—One man, whom I saw sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a degree of squalor in his appearance, which I had rarely observed even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency—a very common circumstance, however, with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, and I passed by; but, having gone a few paces, my heart smote me and I turned back. 'If you are in want," said I, with some degree of peevishness, "why do you not beg?" "Sure it is begging I am," was the reply. "You did not utter a word." "No! is it joking you are with me, Sir? Look there!" holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat; "Do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes of my trousers? and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?"—*Leigh Richie's Ireland.*

German Population of Cincinnati.—A German paper in Cincinnati states, that there are between 4,500 and 5,000 German voters in that city. If this estimate is correct, says the Gazette, it would make that part of our population amount to from thirty to thirty-five thousand, equal to the whole extent of the city ten years ago.

Heading Cabbage in winter.—In the fall of the year, when it is time to gather cabbages, we always find more or less of them that may not have formed very large heads. They may have grown well and have a large stock of leaves, but have not closed up in the form necessary to make a good, solid, compact cabbage.

A farmer friend of ours has practised for many years the following method, which effectually closes these loose leaves in the course of the winter, thereby furnishing him a supply of the best kind early in the spring. In the fall of the year, just before the ground close up, he gathers all the cabbages which have not headed, together. He then closes the leaves together by hand, winding a wisp of straw, or something else, around them, to keep them together, then puts them into a trench, with heads down and roots up. He then packs leaves, or straw and earth over them. The trench must be dug in a place where the waters of the rains and the snows runs off, and will stand about them. A board, or a couple of boards nailed together in the form of a roof, and put over the mound, may be useful.

In the spring of the year open your trench, and you will find that your cabbages are all headed firmly together, and, if water has not got in, will be solid and hard. We once tried a few heads formed in this way, which were very nice. By following this plan, we not only preserve the cabbages well during the winter, but save much of the crop that is considered worth but a trifle.—*Maine Farmer.*

Large Cotton Plant.—Mr. R. P. Burton, of Camden county, has sent us a *Cotton Stalk,* grown upon his plantation, which in its line, beats anything we have ever known in these parts. It is of the fine *big cream* kind, and is nearly 12 feet high, and about 10 inches in circumference at the foot of the stem. We learn from the letter accompanying it, that the number of bolls and forms contained upon two limbs, each six feet from the ground, amounted to *seventy-eight.* The whole stock contained several hundreds—too numerous to count. But what is most remarkable, it grew upon land which has been planted *eleven years in succession.* It would be a curiosity at any time, but for so dry a season as the past has been, it quite takes the rag from every other bush. We intend to have a cane made from the upper portion of the stalk, if we can find enough of sufficiently moderate dimensions for the purpose.

What will our incredulous friend of the Sandersville *Telescope,* say now?

Republican.

COSTUMES.—*Georgia*—A shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

Mexico.—A blue riband and a string of beads.

Southern Indian.—A piece of rope round the waist.

Sandwich Islands.—An ostrich feather.

Texas.—A straw hat and a pocket handkerchief.

South Carolina.—a cigar and a pair of spectacles.—*Sunday Times.*

To this we may add that picturesque costume the—

Anti-Mormons.—A quill behind the ear and two brickbats.

And we will add that of the *Wolverine*—a fur cap, a quid of tobacco, and a bottle of antieague drops—*Exchange paper.*

Rail Road from Charleston to Texas.—The City Council of Natchez have called a meeting of the citizens of that place for the purpose of inviting an examination into the expediency of extending the great line of Atlantic Rail Road, commencing at Charleston, S. C., and ending at Montgomery, Ala., so as to strike the Mississippi at Natchez. "The immense trade and travel, says the *Free Trader* which will soon be setting towards Texas will make a project of this kind not only feasible but perfectly practicable, of great convenience to the public, and profitable to the stockholders. The eyes of capitalists and those connected with the Rail Road, particularly its master spirit Col. Gadsden, of Charleston, are already turned towards some convenient point at which to strike the Mississippi and thence to the valley of the Red River, so as to intercept the trade to the northern and western portions of Texas and the eastern provinces of Mexico."

Facts to be Remembered.—Let it be constantly borne in mind that the late Bank of the U. States, during its struggle for a re-charter, not only made enormous loans to editors of newspapers, "buying them up like cattle in a market," to use the language of one of those who were purchased, but the Bank also made large loans to members of Congress; corrupting the fountain of legislation itself. It loaned to

1830 to 32	members of Congress,	$192,161
1841 to 59	do do	388,699
1838 to 44	do do	478,000
1833 to 48	do do	374,784
1734 to 52	do do	295,000

Making the enormous sum of nearly Two Millions of Dollars, loaned to two hundred and sixty-five members of Congress in five years.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, November 14, 1845.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

This is the day (Thursday the 13th,) upon which the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road hold their semi-annual meeting. Our hotels are literally crowded with the country friends of the road. This is the week, too, upon which the said Stockholders draw their semi-annual dividends, in the shape of a ride upon the road for themselves and families. It is rumored that the present President of the Road, E. B. Dudley, Esqr., will tender his resignation of that office into the hands of the Stockholders, and that in his stead, P. K. Dickinson will be elected. This we give as a rumor. We also learn that it is the intention of a number of the country friends of the Road to move for a Committee of Investigation into the causes which have prevented the Road from realizing the anticipations of its projectors. We earnestly hope that such a step may be taken. Then will be ascertained the why and the wherefore the Road has so utterly failed to realize the expectations of those who embarked their capital in its construction. And as a consequence to this investigation and this ascertainment of the causes of failure, we earnestly and confidently hope that the remedy, whatever it may be, will be forthwith and vigorously applied.

☞ The following remarks were intended for last week's Journal, but were then crowded out:

Speaker of the next House of Representatives.—Some of the papers throughout the Union are agitating the question, who will be the next Speaker of the House of Representatives. Friend Bayne of the Carolinian, proposes the name of Gen. James J. McKay, the present representative of this district. We cordially agree with the Carolinian, in the first place that North Carolina is as well entitled to the office as any other of her neighbors, and in the second, that our own distinguished representative, Gen. McKay, from his services, abilities and experience, is as well qualified to fill that responsible post as any man in the lower House. Proud would we be to see him in the Speaker's chair, well knowing that he would reflect honor upon our good old North State; and cheerfully do we respond to the call of the Carolinian on the democratic press of the State, to urge his claims. The position which Gen. McKay held during the last session of Congress was one well calculated to call forth not only the abilities, but the persevering industry of any man; and we believe that it is conceded on all hands, that the duties of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means were never more ably discharged, than by Gen. McKay. North Carolina has hitherto been too modest in pushing her claims. We hope that the Speaker's Chair may be tendered to Gen. McKay.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

The Oregon question is destined, during the next session of Congress, to be one to which the eyes of the whole American people will be directed with extreme solicitude.—The United States claims that the whole of the Oregon territory, from the Mexican boundary on the South, to the Russian possessions on the North, belongs to her. She says that her title can be, and is clearly established by treaty, by occupancy, and by discovery. Mr. Polk, in his inaugural address last March, stated that our claim to the territory was clear and distinct, and that it would be the duty and business of the administration to see that that claim was maintained and established. This declaration of Mr. Polk has been warmly and cordially responded to by the freemen of America, from one end of the Union to another. We mean by a majority of the people; for some there are, even amongst ourselves, who have denounced and most vilely abused Mr. Polk for this bold American declaration.—England, on the other hand, asserts that her claim to Oregon is also clear and indisputable, and that she is able and prepared to maintain her rights in that quarter. It is generally understood that Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, and Mr. Buchanan, have been engaged at Washington in negotiations on the disputed question. What they have done, how far they have progressed, has not, that we know of, transpired. In this state of things, the great question seems to be, will Mr. Polk, in his message to Congress, reiterate the sentiments promulgated in his inaugural? We believe, we feel confident, that he will. We believe that he will go farther, and recommend to Congress the propriety and policy of immediately notifying England that the joint occupancy of the territory is at an end; and more, we feel equally certain that the executive will be borne out in this course by both branches of the Federal Legislature. What course England would pursue in such an event, lies, of course, in the womb of futurity. Our rights must and will be sustained, whatever course she may pursue. From the last accounts which have reached this country from Europe, it would seem that she is preparing for war with some country. Her navy yards are more active than they have been for years. Vessels of war, both sailing vessels and steamships, are fitting out in large numbers for actual service, whether with a view to this country or not, we, of course, cannot say. We, ourselves, should prepare.—We should make ready for any contingency that may arise. We do trust that the next session of Congress will take the defences of the country into its consideration, particularly the navy. The annual message of Mr. Polk will be looked for with deep solicitude, by men of all parties.

Prohibition of American Papers in Germany.—A letter addressed to the editors of the United States Journal, by Mr. Crabbe, United States Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover and Grand Duchy of Hesse, states, that all American papers published in the German language, are henceforth prohibited a circulation in Germany. No reason, says Mr. Crabbe, is assigned for this order of the General Post Office Department.

Mexican Indemnity.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, that our government will not send a special agent to Mexico to demand payment of the indemnity, which, according to treaty stipulations, she owes, and has promised to pay us. He says that it is now the prevailing opinion that in the annual message which Mr. Polk will transmit to congress, he will advise a more prompt and efficient mode of compelling the Mexican government to pay us what she owes us. This mode, the correspondent of the Mercury surmises, will be the same which the French adopted when they bombarded Vera Cruz. As all diplomatic relations have ceased between the two governments, and as these relations have been broken by Mexico herself, we do not see any other way in which we could procure the adjustment of our claims against that country.

New mode of collecting debts.—We see it stated, as a veracious fact, in a late New York paper, that a poor carpenter, who had got tired of dunning a customer for his pay, resorted to this novel mode of making him fork over. He posted himself in front of his customer's door, with a large placard suspended from his neck, on which the following was written: "*A poor Carpenter waiting for his pay, $10 60 due!*" A large crowd soon collected around him, which had to be dispersed by the police. We don't know, but suppose the *rino* was soon forked over.

New York City Election.—The whole Democratic ticket in the city of New York has been completely triumphant over both Natives and Whigs. The Democratic ticket, says the Evening Post, has a majority over the Whig ticket of nearly 5,000, and over the Natives of 7,000. The highest Democratic vote is for Sanford, 16,825; the highest Whig vote is for Franklin, 12,114; and the highest Native is for Stokes, (Assembly,) 9,017. The total vote cannot much exceed 38,000.

From the Albany Argus, Nov. 8.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Senate.—There is no longer, in our judgment, any doubt of the election of the democratic Senators in the 1st, 2d, 4th, 6th, and 7th districts, nor of the whigs in the 3d, 5th, and 8th districts. The Senate will stand, therefore, 25 democrats and 7 whigs.

The House.—The returns show the election of 70 democrats, 49 whigs, and 1 irregular. To these we may add, possibly, Cattaraugus 2, and Ostego 3. The 70 democratic members already ascertained, are 12 beyond a majority—a gain of 6, so far, since last year.

From the N. Y. News, extra, of Saturday.

VICTORY!

We give below the lastest election returns received at Albany up to 6 o'clock last evening, collected from the letters and slips received at all the offices in Albany, and from passengers arriving by the evening train of cars.

The Senate will probably stand 26 democrats to 6 whigs; the Assembly as stated below. These returns show that the democratic victory is complete, and Silas Wright's veto triumphantly sustained.

Assembly.—Democrats 75; Whigs 49; Anti-renters 4.

Will not Answer.—The wires of the electro-telegraph were recently laid on the bed of the East river, New York, encased in a leaden tube. We regret to announce that the connection between the shores is already severed. The ship Charles, from Liverpool, a few days ago, brought up the coil on the flukes of the anchor. The great weight caused the sailor boys to heave with a will, and when it began to wriggle and writhe near the surface, they thought they had caught the veritable sea serpent himself. Ropes were in immediate demanded, but before they could be used, the pipes and wires parted and the two shores are as distant as ever they were.

Industry.

Contentment, the great philosopher's stone, which turns every thing which it touches into gold, is a boon from heaven, most difficult of attainment, and a boon too, when once attained, which is infinitely of more value than all the pampered luxury which wealth can purchase for its possessor, or the dazzling wreath with which fame decorates the brow of her votaries. Shew us the man who is contented with the situation in which Providence has been pleased to place him, and we will shew you a man—no matter how poor and lowly in the eyes of the world he may appear—who may well challenge the envy of those whose paths are gilded by the sunshine of what the world calls fortune. Many things are necessary to insure contentment. There is none, however, which we think so absolutely necessary, as industry. We say that employment is absolutely necessary to the happiness of man, and we further say, from actual experience, that the hours which are spent in actual work, be that work what it may, pass infinitely more swiftly and agreeably away, than those which are wasted in idleness. We know that there are those who envy the man whose circumstances in life are such as do not compel him to work, but could such change places for a short time, with these drones of life, how soon would that envy be dissipated. Just look at the idle man; observe his lack lustre eye—his lounging, listless step; scrutinize closely his countenance, and see how legibly discontent is written on his features. Why, if there is a human being in the world, who is really to be pitied, that being is the idle man. Labor, in the words of one of our poets, is bliss. When the mind and body are both absorbed in any pursuit, it is then that the hours fly away, as if on angel's wings. It is then, and only then, that the great blessings with which Providence has strewn our path at every turn, are seen and appreciated.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Caledonia which arrived at Boston on the 3d inst., brings Liverpool dates up to the 19th, and London dates up to the 18th October, eight days later than those brought by the Great Western.

The principal items of news which she brings, relate to the state of the bread stuff market, and the great distress which is apprehended in the United Kingdom, occasioned by the shortness of the grain harvest, and the almost total failure of the potato crop in Ireland.

The American provision market was in a most flourishing condition, and all kinds of provisions were on the advance. Indeed, we think, from all the accounts which we have received from Europe for the last month, that American provisions will command an extensive sale, at very advantageous prices, during the whole of the present year. The Cotton market was much depressed, and the tendency of prices was downwards. This, in some measure, say the English papers, is attributable to the railroad mania, which, for the present, is absorbing both the capital and the energy of British capitalists.

One item of intelligence brought out by the Caledonia, which has excited considerable attention on this side the Atlantic, is the extraordinary activity which pervades the English navy yards. We quote the following paragraph from the "*Liverpool European Times:*"

"*English Preparations for War.*—The dock yards and naval arsenals of England exhibit extraordinary activity at the present moment. In many of the outports steam frigates of the largest class have been ordered by the Government, to be ready by a fixed period, according to the contracts, and the builders have been bound down in heavy penalties to have them, like the old Commodore in the song, "fit for sea" at the required time. The contractors have recently been informed by the Admiralty that the penalties will be rigidly enforced in the event of failure as to time. In addition, surveys are being made of the coast and of the outports, and preparations are also being made for placing the whole in a position of the greatest strength and impregnability."

What the object of all this extraordinary warlike preparation is, the English papers do not disclose. Great Britain is now at peace with the whole world. The European Times says that it is surmised in the political circles that it is to meet anticipated difficulties which may possibly grow out of the Oregon question.

The Dublin Evening Post says that a serious misunderstanding exists between the members of the present British administration. Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington differ on many important questions, and it is thought that one or the other will be obliged to retire during the coming session of Parliament. The principal causes of difference are said to be the conciliatory course which Peel has pursued towards Ireland, and which Wellington highly disapproves of; and the concessions which the former has recently made to the commercial and trading interests of the country. Peel will be sustained by public sentiment, and the "Iron Duke" must yield.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In the New Orleans Picayune of the 3rd inst., we find a long and interesting account of the actual state of affairs in the Mexican Republic, collated from the correspondent of that paper, and from files of the principal Mexican journals received by the steam frigate Mississippi. This arrival brings dates from the city of Mexico up to the 14th ult.

Little reason as we have to sympathize with Mexico in her troubles, still the feeling of pity—mingled, it's true, with contempt—will rise in the breast of the American people, when they cast their eyes towards that miserable unfortunate country. The vaporings which, some week's back filled the Mexican press, threatening the United States with fire and sword, have, in some measure, given place to the discussion of the alarming state of the domestic relations of the Republic.—Civil war rages in several of the provinces. The department of Senora, lying contiguous to the province of California, is now desolated by civil war—so is the department of Tobasco. The province of Yucatan, on the Gulf of Mexico, is only held to the supreme federal government by bonds as easily parted as threads of gossamer. The administration, or rather the supreme government, is acknowledged, to be utterly wanting in the means or the power to restore order in the country. The treasury is empty. Troops can neither be raised, nor maintained, if raised. Even California on the Pacific, is already, to all intents and purposes, an independent State; at least, so far as Mexico has any power to compel her obedience to the central Government. Still, amidst this lamentable state of her domestic affairs, when it is evident to the whole civilized world that she is too weak and powerless to preserve order within her own borders, the opposition journals are clamoring loudly because the administration does not make war upon Texas. They say that Gen. Herera should quit the helm of affairs, and we would not be surprised at any moment to hear of another revolution in the capital, by which the present administration will be hurled from power.

Some time ago we noticed that the French Minister, the Baron de Cyprey, had demanded & received his passports. Since that time he has been staying in the city of Mexico, for what purpose it is not stated. On the 30th of September, the Baron met, on the lobby of the Theatre, one of the editors of the El Siglo XIX, and a personal rencontre was the consequence. It seems that the cause of the affray was an editorial which appeared in that paper some weeks before, reflecting on the French Minister. Blows were given and received, and the fight was only stopped by the interposition of the populace. The Mexican papers say that the excitement consequent upon this unpleasant affair was tremendous; that the military had to be called out; and that a cabinet council was held, which immediately addressed a note to the Baron de Cyprey, stating that the authorities could not be responsible for his personal safety beyond the period of three days, at which time he was notified to take his departure from the capital.—Such is the internal state of a country, which, but a few months ago, was issuing to the world its fierce and warlike denunciations against the United States. She cannot be otherwise than the laughing stock of all Christendom. Without the means or power to quell a revolt in one of her own provinces—still she holds on to the idea of re-conquering Texas, although the latter, as one of the States of the Union, will be defended by the whole power of the United States. We do not think that Mexico will ever make an *actual* attempt to carry her threats into execution. Indeed, we would not be surprised if she, herself, were parted, before two years have elapsed, into as many fragments as she now possesses provinces. Such is the Mexico which the whigs hold up as a dreadful bugbear, to frighten the people of the United States from their propriety.

Acquital of Erambert.—Young Erambert, arraigned at Sampson Superior Court, last week, for the crime of Arson, in setting fire to the Store of J. H. & J. Martin, in the town of Fayetteville, was acquitted by the Jury after 24 hours consultation. The case was one of deep interest. Two whole days were occupied in the trial. A large number of Witnesses were examined. We learn that the prisoner was required to enter in a recognizance of $1,000 to keep the peace, and that the solicitor intends to indict him for Larceny at Cumberland, this week. We learn, however, that he has left the State.

RUMOR VETOED.

A rumor having got afloat to the effect that the British Minister at Washington, had proposed to our Government that the Oregon territory should remain as it now is, that is, jointly occupied by the people of both nations, for the next 20 years, and that, at the expiration of this period, the inhabitants of the territory should be permitted to choose for themselves how they should act, the Washington Union vetoes it in the following paragraph:

"It is high time to arrest the report which has been so current in the whig papers for several days. It has assumed different phases. At one time, it was reported in New York, before the arrival of the Great Western, that the proposition would be made by the British government. Then it was stated in the New York 'Journal of Commerce,' in a letter from this city, that it was said to be made. Then the speculation ran, that it had been made in consequence of instructions received by the Great Western. These versions of reports related to a proposition said to emanate from Great Britain, to let Oregon remain *in statu quo* for 20 years, and then her destiny to be decided by the wishes of her inhabitants. We understand that no such proposition has been made to our government."

Georgia.—The Milledgeville *Recorder* of Friday says: "The Hon. John M. Berrien this day resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate." Mr. Berrien's desire for retirement seems to have been principally excited by the action of the Whig Caucus, which on the question of nominating his successor, voted as follows: For Dougherty 54; Berrien 28; Dawson 2. Both Houses have voted to go into an election, but have fixed no common time and there is still much doubt whether they will agree.

PREPARE FOR THE WORST.

There is no concealing the fact that the prospective of our foreign relations, as regards their continued tranquility is, to say the least, somewhat overcast. The necessity then, for promptness and vigor on the part of our government in preparing for the worst, we think is, or ought to be apparent, to every reflecting man in the Union. On this subject, we commend to the perusal of our readers the following, which we find in the Union of Monday last:—

The American nation, comprising all parties, prefer peace to war. It is the state in which we prosper in all our relations. It enables us to move on without interruption, in the most wonderful march of national greatness and happiness that ever astonished a gazing world. We should, therefore, cultivate peace by all honorable means. Any other than honorable means would be death to us. We should lose our own respect, in addition to that of all the world. *This nation will not submit to dishonorable peace.* They will choose war, even with the most powerful nation on the earth, to that alternative.

Some believe that we shall soon be compelled to choose between these alternatives. I confess that I am one of them. Strange as it may appear, yet the conduct of England indicates that she will present to us those alternatives. England, to whom we have been, and are, the most liberal and extensive customers—England, who has hitherto derived from us her most important raw material for her countless manufactories, at her own price—England, who is even now looking to us as an Egyptian granary from whence to draw the food for her starving laborers—*certainly is now preparing for the choice which she knows will be made by this giant republic, between a submission to aggression, or a vindication of our rights by the sword.*

Her dock-yards are filled with workmen preparing her navy. Her military forces are moving to reinforce the Canadas and her other American possessions. Her impassioned press, and demagogue orators, are rousing up the public mind to hatred against us. Every slander is put in circulation to stain our character as a nation—no donbt, preparatory to the onslaught which her statesmen anticipate, when they shall attempt to consummate their act of aggression in Oregon.

I believe that peace is more necessary for England than for this country. So far from throwing her glove into the arena as the gage of battle, she should strive to draw tighter and stronger the cords of friendship between us. Her statesmen should publicly proclaim kind feelings towards us; her press should use none but conciliatory language; our faults should be scanned with candor and kindness, and every means used to make us forget our earlier and our later wrongs, which are numerous and aggravated.

British statesmen and their hired editors, no doubt, understand their own interest better than we do. Be it so. We must, then, prepare for the issue. Do not dread the issue. No foreboding of evil must haunts the mind of an American patriot. The strength, the ultimate boundless resources of his country; the knowledge of the patriotism, and the chivalry of his countrymen; but, above all, the overruling providence of God, which so remarkably marshalled our forefathers in the path to victory and safety, and which will continue with us in any future struggle with our arrogant opponent—all assure us of an honorable termination of the approaching conflict, if such is to be the result.

The executive power of the British constitution is clothed with authority to provide the means for war, and even to declare and wage war, without parliamentary concurrence in its initiatory steps.

In this country, no such power is vested in the executive. The representatives of the States and the people in Congress assembled must unite with the President in providing for such a contingency, and in its declaration.

Congress will assemble in a few days, fresh from the people charged with their commands, and prepared to obey their behests. Every friend to the honor and rights of his country regards that body with intense interest. The 29th Congress will have to bear a weight of responsibility, such as has not rested on any previous Congress since 1812. I trust they will exhibit cool wisdom, unconquerable firmness, and unflinching decision.

As no secret movements can be made in our national preparations, and as the public mind directs them, if you will indulge me in another number, I will briefly state what preparations we should make, now in a time of peace, to be used in the case of a war resulting from our relations with any foreign power.

VINDICATOR.

"With fairest flowers,
While summer lasts, and I live here, Fidele,
I'll sweeten thy sad grave. Thou shalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face—pale primrose, nor
The azure-'d bare bell, like thy veins; nor
The leaf of eglantine, which, not to slander,
Out-sweetened not thy breath."—*Cymbeline.*

Yesterday being the 1st of November, or All Saints' Day, as it is termed, was, according to a time honored custom, observed by a considerable number of our fellow citizens in visiting the graves of their departed relatives in the St. Louis Cemetery. It is most gratifying to a reflecting mind to witness the imposing ceremonies that are this day performed here, and are well calculated to impress the heart with religious feeling. We trust that few, very few, looked on the mourning spectacle there exhibited without experiencing that softening yet chastening influence which thoughts of death and the grave so surely brings along with them. The departed here rest in their graves, and those who remain steal, as it were, one day to visit their silent resting-places; and while the roses in full bloom, the graceful vine and sombre myrtle around the tombs so truly image life itself, yet do their short-lived beauties remind us most forcibly of that frail mortality that rests within the tomb.

The decorations of the various tombs were, for the most part, of a simple yet tasteful description. Here knelt a mother, who in silent sorrow mourned the loss of an only son; a young widow, the recent death of her fondly loved husband; the maiden wept over the grave of her lost lover. Old age and childhood here might be seen weeping together at the shrine of the departed. There were there, also, those who passed along the funeral walks of the silent cemetery, who mourned not departed friends, but simply were spectators of the solemn scene. There were some, too, who came to enjoy the scene as if it were a pageant or holiday show; these, however, were, however, few in number. The [illegible] guards, in full uniform, kept silent and solemn watch over the mausoleum containing the mortal remains of their gallant comrades. In fine, the rich garlands which burdened the air almost with their perfumes, the incense which ascended towards the deep blue vault of heaven, and the heartfelt and softly murmured prayers that were there breathed forth, were well adapted to turn the heart of the spectator upon thoughts of the "life to come."

As the weather came on to be inclement in the after-part of the day, the crowds who usually throng to the cemeteries in the afternoon were deterred from their purpose. The Gazettes accordingly announce that they will this morning again appeal to the charity of the benevolent in behalf of the orphans.

N. O. Picayune.

Political Absurdities.—"Such are the workings of a Tariff which was to destroy Commerce! This is the 'Black Tariff' that was to ruin the Country! But when had we so many Merchant ships afloat? When was our Commerce in a more palmy state? When has Cotton found a steadier market or better prices? When did we ship as much Flour, Pork, Cheese, &c., as since the Tariff of 1842 went into operation?"

Such are the workings" of the Evening Journal over a paragraph in a New York paper, mentioning the sailing of a ship for Liverpool, freighted with 2,746,144 pounds of Flour, Cotton, Cheese and Wheat. It remained for that paper to undertake to get up a glorification over the American Tariff of '42, on the strength of an exportation caused almost wholy by a relaxation of the British Tariff on bread stuffs. Really, the advocates of the Tariff as it is," must be pushed hard to sustain it, if driven to such absurdities as this.

We suspect, if the British duties were entirely taken off, that the E. J. would find a great many more ship loads of American produce going out to Liverpool. But how our corn laws could affect such exportations "one way or the other," it takes a wizard to perceive. Our tariff on flour, cheese, wheat, &c., is high enough to prohibit the importation of these articles altogether, if any body were green enough to bring coals to New Castle. As it is, we having a superabundant supply, the tariff on them is utterly inoperative—excludes nothing, and yields nothing in revenue. Any movement of them therefore, outward, must be the result of a better market abroad, and if in England, of some melioration of her "Black Tariff" on food—and in no way of our low tariff regulations. So we understood it; and we should be glad to know wherein we are in error. Perhaps the E. J. can enlighten us.—*Albany Argus.*

The Wheat of the present Year.—The United States can well afford to make up any deficiency of the crops in Europe. The wheat crop of the United States for this year is estimated at 125,000,000 of bushels, which is twenty-two millions of bushels more than the greatest crop ever raised in this country. That of 1842 was 103,000,000. The crop of Michigan is comparatively larger than that of any other State in the Union. With a population of not over 400,000, she raises this year at least 7,000,000 bushels of wheat. The quality is also of the very best. The Central rail-road now brings down to Detroit 10,000 bushels of wheat daily, but the supply is so very heavy at Marshall and other depots at this busy season, that the motive power cannot take it off as fast as the forwarders require. The amount of Indian corn raised in the U. States this season is estimated at twenty-two bushels for every [illegible] in the country.—*Clipper.*

Mr. Calhoun.—Our distinguished citizen, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, arrived in Mobile on Tuesday last, and took lodgings at the Mansion House. Information was received early in the morning that he was a passenger on board the *H. Kinney*, which was expected in the course of the forenoon. The steamer *Montgomery* was immediately chartered, and at half past 10 o'clock, the committee of reception, attended by a large number of gentlemen, and a band of music, proceeded up the river to meet and escort him to the quarters that had been engaged for his accommodation. They met the *H. Kinney* (says the *Register*) some six miles above the town, and returned to the wharves at about 12 o'clock, where a vast crowd had assembled to welcome to our hospitalities the man who has borne so conspicuous and distinguished a part in the most interesting events of our history during the last thirty years. From the wharf he was conducted to his rooms at the Mansion House, where at 1 o'clock he was waited on by the corporate authorities. His Honor the Mayor, greeted him with a brief address, tendering him in behalf of the city a cordial welcome, and inviting him to our hospitalities, to which Mr. C. made a feeling and appropriate reply. The remainder of the day was spent in receiving the calls of citizens, and in frank and cheerful conversation. He is in excellent health and fine spirits, and although in his reception every thing like show or display was carefully refrained from, he was doubtless better pleased with the informal, but not less cordial greeting extended to him by all classes of our citizens without distinction of party. He was to have left Mobile for New-Orleans on Thursday morning, on his way to the Memphis Convention.—*Charleston Courier.*

Quick Work.—The New York Evening Mirror of the 25th October says, "We rejoice to hear that the fifth volume of Kinne's Law Compendium, the entire edition of which was burnt by the fire of last Monday night, in Spruce street, is already re-printed. The author's loss was about $2000, and no insurance. We doubt if ever so large an edition of so large a book was ever printed in so short a space of time. Last Monday afternoon the work was just completed at the bindery—a few hours afterwards, it was all in ashes—today it is entirely restored, and on Monday next, the copies will be on the way to the subscribers in various parts of the country. This is an instance of energy worthy of record."

"All the Decency."—The Courier and Enquirer says: "The editor of the Tribune is a rascal from principle, and a disorganizer from instinct."

The population of the earth is estimated at one thousand millions, and a generation lasts thirty three years. Therefore, in thirty-three years the one thousand millions must all die! Consequently the number of deaths will be by approximation each year, thirty millions, each day eighty two thousand one hundred and one; each hour, four thousand four hundred and twenty; each minute, fifty-seven; each second, nearly one. If on the other hand as has been calculated, the number of births is to that of the deaths as 12 to 10, there will be born each year, thirty-six millions; each day ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-six; each hour, four thousand and ninety-eight; each minute, sixty eight; each second, over one.

A NEW FASHIONABLE FAN.

Some years ago, in Natchez, Miss., Prof. Maffit was announced to preach in that city on a certain day. The fame of the gifted orator had preceded him and every person in the city of Bluffs was anxious to hear him.—Somehow the news happened to reach the hovel of an old woman, who perhaps, had not heard a sermon for a quarter of a century; and very seldom went out into the world. She determined to hear the stranger. It being excessive warm weather at the time, and having no fan she started to purchase one. She got to a store where they happened to know her, and aware of her ignorance, they determined to have some fun. They told her they had just received a new fashioned fan, a very beautiful article, and handed her a *common gilt bellows!* She tried its power to raise a breeze and was perfectly delighted with it. To church she went; the house being crowded, she took her seat near the pulpit. The text, was selected, and the preacher progressed and warmed with his subject, and as the old woman, who brought the bellows to her face, and commenced blowing away as if her salvation depended upon her keeping cool. This attracted the attention of the audience, and the speaker looked down to see what was the matter.—His eye caught the old woman—he stopped and smiled at the ridiculous figure she cut.—The old woman observed him looking at her and cried, "Go it, my magnolia, breas God I've all attention." The audience fainted, the curtain dropped, and we left, but the image of the old woman with her new fan is yet before us.

COUNTRY DIALOGUE.

Whig Candidate.—I'm for distributing the proceeds of the public lands—certainly I am.

Democratic Farmer.—And you are for a Protective Tariff!

Wh. Cand.—Yes;—to-be-sure.

Dem. Far.—Would you let Congress raise money by a tariff (by duties on imported goods) to distribute among the States?

Wh. Cand.—O, no! That would be grossly unconstitutional.

Dem. Far.—The land money, if not distributed, helps to pay the expenses of the Government—does it not?

Wh. Cand.—Of course it does.

Dem. Far.—Well, if it is withdrawn from the expenses of government, and distributed, won't as much more have to be raised by duties, to take its place in helping to pay those expenses?

Wh. Can. (*hesitating.*)—I believe—I dare say—that it is a fact.

Dem. Far.—Then might not Congress just as well raise the money at once, by duties, for distribution?

Exit the Whig candidate.

Richmond Enquirer.

Progress of a Pound of American Cotton.—The following is the history of the travels and adventures of a pound of manufactured American cotton, as given by an English paper: The cotton came from the United States to London, thence to Manchester, where it was spun into yarn. It was then sent to Paisley, where it was woven; next to Ayrshire, to be tamboured; afterwards it was conveyed to Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed. It was then again sent to Paisley, when it was conveyed to a distant part of Renfrew, to be bleached, and then returned to Paisley; it was afterwards sent to Glasgow and finished, and from Glasgow it was conveyed per coach to London. From its shipment in America till its arrival in the London warehouse, it must have been conveyed 3,000 miles by sea and 920 on land. The value was increased 2,000 per cent. by the processes of the manufacturer, whilst no less than 150 people were engaged in its carriage and preparation.

AN UNEASY PREDICAMENT.

We were the witnesses of a ludicrous incident which occurred in this city a few days since, for relating which we crave the indulgence of the gentlemen directly concerned—deeming it too good a joke to be lost.

While sitting at our desk and laboring assiduously with pen, scissors and paste, to make out a readable paper for our patrons, we were suddenly "frightened from our propriety" by the hasty entrance of a gentleman, exclaiming—"For God's sake, help me to see what's the matter! I've got some dreadful thing—scorpion or tarantula—in the leg of my pantaloons! Quick—quick—help me!"

We instantly rose from our chair, half-frightened ourselves. Our friend broke in so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and was so wonderfully agitated, that we knew not whether he was indeed in his senses or not. We looked at him with a sort of suspicion mixed with dread, and hardly knew whether to speak with, or seize and confine him for a madman. The latter we came near attempting. There he stood quivering and pale, with one hand tightly grasped upon a part of his pantaloons just in the hollow of the knee.

"What's the matter?" at last asked we.

"The matter!" he exclaimed, "oh, help me, I've got something here, which just ran up my leg! Some infernal scorpion or lizard, I expect. Oh, I can't let it go; I must hold it. Ah, there!" he shrieked, "I felt it move just then! Oh, these pants without straps! I'll never wear another pair open at the bottom as long as I live. Ah! I feel it again!"

"Feel what!" we inquired, standing at the same time at a respectful distance from the gentlemen; for we had just been reading our Corpus Christi correspondent's letter about snakes, lizards and tarantulas, and began to imagine some deadly insect or reptile in the leg of our friend's "unmentionables," as they are sometimes called.

"I don't know what it is," answered the gentleman; "help me to see what it is. I was just passing that pile of old rubbish there, in front of your office, and felt it dart up my leg as quick as lightning, and it stopped just here, where I have my hand," and he clenched his fist still more tightly. If it had been the neck of an anaconda we believe he would have squeezed it to a jelly.

By this time two or three of the newsboys had come in; the clerks and packing-boys, hearing the outcry, stopped working, and editors and all hands stood around the sufferer with looks of mingled sympathy and alarm.

"Bring a chair, Fitz," said we, "and let the gentleman be seated."

"Oh, I can't sit!" said the gentleman; "I can't bend my knee!—if I do, it will bite or sting me; no, I can't sit."

"Certainly you can sit," said we; "keep your leg straight out, and we'll see what it is you've got."

"Well, let me give it one more hard squeeze; I'll crush it to death," said he, and again he put the force of an iron vice upon the thing.—If it had had any life by this time, this last effort must have killed it. He then cautiously seated himself, holding out his leg as stiff and straight as a poker. A sharp knife was procured; the pants were cut open carefully, making a hole large enough to admit a hand; the gentleman put on a thick glove and slowly inserted his hand, but he discovered nothing. We were all looking on in almost breathless silence to see the monstrous thing—whatever it might be; each ready to scamper out of harm's way should it be alive; when suddenly the gentlemen became more agitated than ever. "By heavens!" he exclaimed, "it's inside my drawers. It's alive too—I feel it! Quick!—give me the knife again!" Another incision was made. In went the gentleman's gloved hand once more, and, lo! out came—*his wife's stocking!*

How the stocking ever got there we are unable to say; but there it certainly was; and such a laugh as followed, we haven't heard for many a day. Our friend, we know, has told the joke himself, and must pardon us for doing so. Tho' this is all about a *stocking*, we assure our readers it is no "*yarn*."

N. O. Picayune.

MARRIED,

At Chapel Hill, on Tuesday evening the 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Richard J. Ashe, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Hillsboro', to Miss Mary P. Mitchell, daughter of the Rev. Elisha Mitchell, M. D.

At the Pilot Mountain, on the 25th Sept., by the Rev. T. F. Davis, Jeremiah Bernard, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Pitt county, to Miss Julia, daughter of Wm. Gilliam, Esq., of Surry county, formerly of Columbia, S. C.

In Raleigh, on the morning of the 3d inst., by the Rev. Drury Lacy, F. A. S. Mathews, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Elizabeth City, to Miss Francis Birdsall, daughter of Col. S. Birdsall.

In Columbus county, near Whiteville, by J. S. Baldwin Esq., on the 30th ult., Mr. Wm. Millican, to Miss Sarah Pridgen, formerly of Green county.

In Orange county, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Robert Burwell, Dr. Samuel D. Schoolfield, of Guilford county, to Miss Elizabeth C., eldest daughter of John J. Freeland, Esq.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the morning of the 31st October, Mr. Wm. Carr, aged 49 years, 8 months and 2 days. Seldom are we called upon to record a death so much to be deplored as the above. In Mr. Carr was happily blended a rare assemblage of all those virtues, which caracterize the gentleman, the benevolent and the kind and obliging neighbor, and the affectionate parent. But the chief excellence of this amiable man, consisted in his stern moral and religious principle.

Early trained by a pious mother, (whose name he never mentioned but with emotions of the deepest gratitude) to cherish a respect for the name, the attributes and the word of God, and especially for the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member and ruling elder, he was ever careful to nurture and exemplify the principles thus early inculcated, so as to glorify God and honor the memory of her who had instilled them.

The Grove church has lost one of its brightest ornaments. The community in which he resided one of its most useful members, and his bereaved wife and orphan children, three in number, have sustained an irreparable loss. For them, however, in this sad bereavement, there remains a bright and consoling evidence that, what is their loss, is his everlasting gain; that he has only been released from his sufferings here, to enter upon his reward in that brighter and better world, where sorrow is known no more forever; that he has only resigned his place in the church militant, to join the church triumphant, and that his happy spirit has been received into the society of the blood washed throng, whose names are written in heaven, to unite in singing the song of praise and victory. Then, to those who are bemoaning his death, we would say, weep not, as those who have no hope, but endeavor to emulate his virtues, so that, when you come to resign your places here, you may join him in the abodes of everlasting felicity.

Communicated.

The Wilmington Chronicle and Fayetteville North Carolinian will please copy the above.

In this county, at his residence on Burgaw, after a severe illness of 5 weeks, Mr. H. G. Cowan, aged 61 years.

In Cumberland county, on Thursday the 23d ult., Mrs. Martha McLaurin, wife of Thomas M. McLaurin, aged 48 years.

"*D——n the North Pole!*"—A correspondent of the Boston Atlas recalls an anecdote in which the late Rev. Sydney Smith figures to more advantage than in his American stock operations.

The Reverend wit formed one of a party at which a Mr. B—— was present—and interminable bore, who read, thought and talked of nothing but the North Pole, Arctic voyages and polar navigators. On the evening referred to Mr. B——, as usual, commenced riding his pole, and so perseveringly did he bore a gentleman near him with it, that the tormented man, in an agony of irritation, exclaimed, to the wonder and horror of Mr. B——, "Damn the North Pole!" Shocked beyond measure at such blasphemy, Mr. B—— sat silently and sullenly, when he was observed by Sydney Smith, who inquired what ailed him.—"Why," said Mr. B——, in reply, "Mr. So-and-so has behaved abominably, sir. What do you think he said?"

"Don't know—he's bad enough for anything;" was Smith's reply. "What was it, pray?"

"Why," said Mr. B——, lifting up his eyes in horror—"he damned the North Pole!"

"Oh!" said Mr. Smith, "never mind him, it's a sad way he's got. Do you know, Mr. B——," and here Sydney Smith, with a look of pious horror depicted on his countenance, exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "do you know, sir, that a few hours ago I actually heard him speak disrespectfully of the Equator!"

The following is attributed to one Mr Jones; we find it in the Cincinnatti Chronicle;

Jones was on a steamboat above St. Louis not long since, when a raw Hoosier came aboard. At night the Hoosier turned into his berth with his *boots on*. The steward seeing this, said, "Sir you have lain down in your boots."

The raw one raised his head, and looking down at the boots, innocently replied, "Well, it won't hurt 'em; they aint the best I've got."

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 8.

BACON,	7	a	10½
GRAIN, Corn,	55	a	57
Oats, Maryland,	45	a	46
" Virginia,	45	a	46
Peas,	81	a	82
LARD,	8¼	a	8½
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 50	a	1 75
Turpentine, soft,	2 00	a	
Spirits turpentine, gal	32	a	33
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	4 37½	a	4 62½
Good and prime,	4 75	a	

Rice—Yesterday, holders were asking higher rates, but buyers refused operating, and retired from the market after having taking about 100 tierces. The business of the week has been for shipment to the Continent, for France, and also for the West Indies; very little having been bought for the Northern markets. The receipts are 2,322 tierces, and the sales comprise 1970 tierces as follows—25 at 4¼; 244 at 4½; 138 at 4⅝; 142 at 4 11-16; 235 at 4¾; and 116 tierces on terms not made public.

Rough Rice—The receipts since our last reach in round numbers 37,000 bushels, and the transactions in the same time are 17000 at 120; 2000 at 122, and 2000 bushels at $1 22½c per bushe. The residue has been sent to the mills.

Grain—The receipts of *Corn* continue very limited, only about 800 bushels having been received since our last, from New Orleans, which were sold to a dealer at 60c, including the bags.—No Oats or Peas have been received since our last; and we have also been without the receipt of Hay; our quotations, however, will give the market value for this article.

Bacon—This article has been entirely neglected for some time back, and our quotations are still nominal.

Lard—Continues to attract the attention of purchasers, and some 1200 kegs Western, have been sold since our last at 8¼ and 8½ cents per lb. chiefly at the former price.

Extracts Courier Price Current.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 8.

We have had some activity in our streets during the week, shewing symptoms of the approaching winter's trade. Sales of Cotton have generally been made at prices ranging between 6 and 6½c. Flour very scarce, and continues in active demand at 5½, 5¾, and 5¾ with the appearance of a still further advance. Wheat in demand at $1 per bushel cash. Rye, $1. Oats 30 to 40 cents.—Corn 55 to 60, and the probability of a scarcity of all kinds of grains. Whiskey 42 to 46 cents.—Flaxseed $1 15. Beeswax 27 to 28 cents. Bacon 8 cents. Lard 9 cents. Sales of several thousand pounds mountain Butter, at 15 cents. In the articles for table use, we notice Beef at 3 cts; Pork 5 cents; Potatoes 30 cents; Turnips 40 cents; Chickens 10 cents; Eggs 10 cents.

Carolinian.

NEW YORK MARKET—Nov. 8.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft. $			
Washington and Newbern,	3 75	a	
Rosin,	90	a	
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	60	a	65
Tar,	1 87½	a	2 12½
Rice,	4 50	a	5 37½
Cotton	6¼	a	9½

Cotton—The market continues depressed, and in the absence of a demand for shipment, buyers for home use are the principal operators. The sales of the week are 3550.

Naval Stores—Turpentine has advanced to $3,75 per 280 lbs. for Newbern and Washington, at which about 10,000 bbls. have been sold, embracing, however, 5000 Swansboro' at $3,50, (also by weight.) being less desirable, on account of the small size of the barrels, which have to pay the same freight as the larger. Spirits Turpentine is firmer, with sales of 300 casks, part for export, at 60 cents, cash and 4 mos:—for small lots 65 cents is paid. We notice farther sales of a cargo of Newbern Rosin at $1 per bbl. Tar is quiet.

Rice—The market during the week has been very languid. For prime descriptions of the new crop of which there is none here, there is a fair demand existing, while other kinds are neglected.—The sales for the week amount to only about 300 tcs from $4,62½ for fair, to 5,25, cash, for prime. We do not vary our quotations, but consider them nominal.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 40 cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Ricc, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts, pr. msic.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6-50 per m.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER would take this mode of tendering to his friends—and friends in need they were—his deep and grateful thanks for the promptness with which they came to his assistance on the night of the fire. Living, as he does, at a distance from his Bar Room, had it not been for the disinterested kindness of his friends, he must have suffered deeply. Before, however, he reached the scene of action, his friends had removed every thing to a place of safety, and that, too, so carefully that he believes he has not lost ten dollars in the world. For this he feels truly grateful.

WILLIAM N. PEDEN.

N. B.—He would inform the citizens of Wilmington that he will again open his Bar Room, in a few days, one door West of the Post-Office, on Market-street, where he will be happy to wait upon them. W. N. P.

Nov. 7, 1844. 8-tf

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES—Nov. 12, 1845.

Bacon—Hams,	9½	a	10
Middlings,	8½	a	
Shoulders,	7½	a	
Western,	7½	a	
Beeswax,		a	25
Butter,	16	a	18
Beef, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
Corn,		a	75
" Meal,	65	a	70
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,		a	5¼
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Feathers,	30	a	35
Flour,	5 50	a	6 00
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	9	a	10
Western,	6	a	00 7
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 50
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards, plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,			14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	13 00	a	14 00
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	6 00	a	6 50
Timber,	6 00	a	7 00
Molasses,	28	a	31
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
Nails,	5	a	5½
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	3 55
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,		a	1 75
Tar,	1 65	a	1 75
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 25	a	1 50
" 2,	75	a	
" 3,	60	a	65
Sp. Turpt.	50	a	55
Oil, Sperm,		a	85
Pease, Ground,	70	a	72
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	60	a	70
Pork,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	5 00	a	
Rice,	4 50	a	4 75
rough, nsh	1 00	a	1 12½
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	28	a	30
Liverpool, sack,	1 20	a	1 30
Soap,	4	a	6
Shingles, country,	2 50	a	2 75
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	30	a	33
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	10 00
dressed,	18 00	a	19 00
Sugar, West India,	8	a	9
New Orleans,	7	a	8
loaf	12	a	15
Tallow,	7	a	8
Tobacco, leaf, none		a	
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct. prem	
" " New York,	¾	"	"
" " Boston,	¾	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Nov. 13.

The rivers still continue low with little prospect of rain, and consequently little produce arriving. Our report this week will be brief.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has sold during the past week principally at $3 50, closing this morning at $3 55. There is little coming in, and prices will be fully sustained during the coming week. *Tar*—Little coming to market, and selling at $1 65 to $1 70. *Rosin*—No sales to report. Common is held at 60 to 65c. *Spirits Turpentine*—Last sales 50c.; asked 55.

TIMBER & LUMBER—The Timber which we noticed in our last report as still remaining unsold, has all changed hands since this day week, and the market is now almost literally bare of the article. Very little has arrived within the last few days, on account of the low state of the river. The last sales of Mill Timber were made at from $6 to $7. This we put as the market price for a fair article. *River Lumber*—But very little of this article has come down since our last report. Last sales of Flooring boards were made at $11. We put the present market price at $13½ to $14. Wide boards in demand—last sales $7. Scantling—last sales $6 to $6 50; would command a shade over this mark—none in market.

CORN—Scarce, no arrivals since our last report. Held in store at 75c.

RICE—No sales that we have heard of have been made during the last few days—retailing by the single cask at $4 75. *Rough Rice* we quote at our last report.

GROUND PEAS—This article is coming freely to market, and has been sold at prices ranging from 60 to 75c. Last sales have been (this morning,) at 70 and 72c for a good article. *Black Eye Peas* are worth 70 to 75c.

SHINGLES—None in market. Last sales (on yesterday,) $2 75—would bring a shade over this mark, we think.

STAVES—None in market and in demand. Last sales $19 00 for R. O. hhd., dressed—would command above this mark if brought down.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Nov 5—schr Pampero, Smith, Philadelphia, to Jesse Mulock.

8—schr Lodema & Eliza, Somers, Gaudaloupe, to C D Ellis & co.

9—shr. American Eagle, Wiley, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Cassius, Eldridge, Boston, to Brown & Dessosset.

10—brig Teazer, Hitchings, Jamaica, to G W Davis.

Br schr Elizabeth Ann, Crosby, Barbadoes, to C D Ellis & co.

brig Wasson, Norton, Boston, to Russell & Gammell.

11—brig Peruvian, Watson, Alexandria, to G W Davis.

13—schr C E Thorn, Jackson, New York, to C D Ellis & co.

CLEARED.

Nov 8—brig Amanda, Avery, Havana, by G W Davis.

brig Hellespont, Crosby, St Johns, P R, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Marcellus, Sproul, St Kitts, by Barry & Bryant.

brig Motto, Hasty, New York, by Brown & DeRosset.

schr John W Taylor, Derrickson, New York, by G W Davis.

schr Pampero, Winnemore, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

schr Callao, Dunton, Nassau, N P, by E Dickinson.

10 brig Topleff, McGrath, New London, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Betsey, Burnham, Falmouth, Ja, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Eddington, Nelson, St Thomas, by Russell & Gammell.

Packet schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, by R W Brown.

12—schr Lenity, Smith, Guadaloupe, by C D Ellis & co

50 NEGROES For Sale.

ON THE first Monday in January next, about 50 VALUABLE NEGROES will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the North-western intersection of Front and Market streets, in the town of Wilmington.

Much the greater proportion of these Negroes are able bodied Men and Boys, accustomed to Rice-field work, and they are all enured to this climate.

A credit of six and twelve months will be given. Purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

SALLY T. COWAN, *Executrix.*

The "Petersburg Intelligencer." "Charleston Courier," and "Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle," will publish the above in their tri-weekly papers until day of sale, send bills to this office, and send a copy of their papers containing advertisement to the Executrix. S. T. C., *Ex.*

November 14th, 1845. 9-ts

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The Rice Lands, known as Cainfuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to nett the amount of the purchase money, which are to be approved at Bank, to be renewed every ninety days, and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

Nov. 14, 1845. 9-ts

New Arrivals at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber has returned from the NORTH with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at reduced prices. Knowing well the wants of

Physicians and Country Merchants,

in this section, he has taken care to select those articles best suited to their wants. His stock of

PERFUMERY

embraces a beautiful assortment of ladies and gentlemens' Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Dressing Combs; Persian Scent Bags; Toilet Powder and Puffs; French and German Extracts; Toilet Soaps; French and German Cologne's, and Toilet Bottles. In fact, embracing one of the choicest lots of Perfumery ever offered in this market.

—ALSO.—

A further supply of 100 ozs. Quinine,
1 ton pure White Lead,
100 Swedish Leeches,
Lamp Glasses of every size.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. It shall be the subscribers study at all times, to give satisfaction, and induce his customers to continue that patronage so liberally bestowed heretofore, and make his establishment what it has already gained the reputation of being,

The Cheapest Drug Store in the State.

Physician's prescriptions accurately compounded
Family and ship Medicine Chests, cleansed and refitted at short notice. Wm. SHAW.

October 10, 1845.

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

A CARD.

A. V. W. HEWLETT,

WOULD hereby most respectfully and publicly tender his sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements to those of his friends and fellow citizens, who, by their unceasing and extraordinary exertions, were instrumental in saving his property from destruction, during the dreadful conflagration by which he was surrounded on yesterday morning. Nov. 5th, 1845. 7-2tsoo

[illegible] NEGROES.

THE undersigned [illegible] to Wilmington and its vicinity, [illegible] and would inform [illegible] that [illegible] he is [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible] where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS as formerly, and flatters himself will receive their favors to him.

He will not boast of being "*the best*" Tailor in Wilmington, only that he calls himself fully equal to any, and this may be proved by trying him.

Nov. 14. [9-3t] G. ERHART.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE.

November 7, 1845

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the present spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 17th, 1845.

MOLASSES,

60 HHDS. good retailing Molasses. For sale by BROWN & DEROSSET.

Oc31 7-3t

For Sale.

THE LOT whereon Jones' Hotel stood, near the Rail Road Depot. For particulars, enquire of O. G. PARSLEY.

Oc31. 7-2t

THE FRANKLIN HOTEL

IS still occupied by Mrs. A. J. BATTLE, whose health has been restored, and who will give her personal attention to providing for her table and the general comfort of all her boarders, either regular or transient.

She hopes her endeavors to please will secure her a share of the public patronage.

Her friends in the country will always find a home at the Franklin Hotel.

Sack Salt and Molasses, DAILY EXPECTED.

1000 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 hhds Trinidad Molasses.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Cornelius Myers, FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Molskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats,* of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

Leather Hat Cases

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **Wool Hats,** very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

Paint Up! Paint Up!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened a **PAINT SHOP** in the town of Wilmington, respectfully solicits the patronage of their friends and the public in general. Any person wishing to have **PAINTING** done, will please give us a call, as we are determined to work as CHEAP as any one else, and will use every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a job. Shop in Ann, near Boundary street.

RICHARD SIMPSON,
JAMES M. HALL.

Orders can be left with Messrs. Bishop & Jones, Mr. George Brown at E. Merriam's Carriage Repository, or at the Journal Office. O17—5tf

Fashionable Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has just opened in the town of Wilmington, on Market street, opposite the store of Samuel Shuter, Esq., a good assortment of **Dry Goods,** consisting in part of the following:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, &c.

A superior article of English and American wool-dyed black, blue black, and invisible CLOTHS, from $1 75 to $8 00 per yard. Cassimere at various prices and patterns.

SATTINETS,

black, blue, steel mixed, and fancy colors;—some very superior.

CALICOES, &c.

English and American prints of the most fashionable style and best quality. Cambrics, Lace. Muslins, &c., &c.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

bleached and brown of every description.

Mousetin DeLane, Alpaces, Paris Reps, Merinos &c. &c., of very handsome style.

Shawls.—A variety of large Woollen, Merino, and dress shawls and capes.

THREAD, HOSIERY, &c., of all de criptions, and at very reduced prices.

HATS AND CAPS.

Mens' fashionable Fur Hats, at various prices, with a variety of Cloth and Seal Caps, wool Hats, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Plate, patent spring and pad locks, hinges, screws, cart and wagon boxes, pocket and table cutlery, &c., &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The subscriber invites purchasers to call and see, as he is determined to sell as low as the market will afford, and will try to make it to their interest to patronize him.

S. R. ROBBINS,

October 31, 1845 7-tf

M. VASSAR & CO'S PALE AND AMBER ALE.

IN hhds., bbls, and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by

O17. [8-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

For Sale.

10 BBLS. and 10 half barrels superior family Flour. Feathers, Lime, and Molasses. For sale by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a SPLENDID STOCK of

DRY GOODS AND *Ready-Made Clothing,*

of all descriptions.

Also.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.

October 3, 1845 3-tf

Young Ladies' School.

MISS CAROLINE O. FANNING, proposes to open a School, for the reception of Misses somewhat advanced in their studies. Her course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English Education, including *Mental and Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Physiology, and Rhetoric.*

From her long experience in her profession, Miss F. feels confident of giving satisfaction to those who may intrust Pupils to her care. Her school will commence early in October, in the Room on Northrop's Alley, where she may be consulted,—or at the house of P. W. FANNING.

Oct. 10, 1845. 4tnf

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The *Hanover House* will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "*House*," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

september 19, 1845. 1-tf

CAROLINA HOTEL.

Market Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the above well known HOTEL, which he intends to have refitted and thoroughly cleansed by the 10th of October, when and where he will be thankful for a liberal patronage. The commodious and airy situation of the building, together with its locality, makes it a very desirable house for the stranger, whether on pleasure or business.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him while proprietor of the Hanover House, and he assures the public that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

The *BAR* will be supplied with the best *WINES* and *LIQUORS.*

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

N.B.—He will continue to occupy the Hanover House until the 10th of October. J. C.

september 12 1845 93-tf

FISH.

50 BBLS. No. 1 Mullets, (new) in store, and for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

Red Ashe Coal.

IN hhds., and for sale by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

October 10, 1845

For sale,

A SECOND handed 2½ horse power Steam Engine, in perfect order, having been but little used, and will be sold a bargain. Apply to

O17. BARRY & BRYANT.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday, the 16th of October, under the superintendance of L. MEGINNEY, Esq., aided by competent male and female instructors. The terms for every branch of English education will be $3 per quarter of eleven weeks. Tickets for Pupils may be obtained of Col. JOHN McRAE, at his office on the wharf.

ALEX. McRAE,
HENRY NUTT,
S. D. WALLACE,
JOHN McRAE,
W. E. ANDERSON,
Trustees.

Wilmington, Oct 3, 1845 3-tf

Mackerel, Molasses, &c.

100 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel,
17 hhds. Trinidad Molasses
300 casks Thomaston Lime
30 boxes and 10 half-boxes Soap, just received, For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS' building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.

O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Molasses and *Sugar.*

50 HHDS. TRINIDAD MOLASSES, superior article, daily expected per schr. Valhalla from Boston.
6 hhds. St. Jago, in store.
10 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar. For sale by
O17 BARRY BRYANT.

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers,
5 half-[illegible] do. bladders,
1 barrel [illegible] Tobacco.
2 boxes [illegible] do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

SACK SALT.

1750 SACKS Liverpool Salt, per brig Motto. For sale by
Oc31 [7-2t] BROWN & DEROSSET.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Marion, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been burned out by the late fire, would inform their friends that they have taken an Office, No 2, Lazarus' Brick, up Stairs. BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

LIME.

300 CASKS for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

November 7, 1845

SIGNS OF TRUE LOVE.

BY MRS. BARBAULD.

Come here, fond youth, whoe'er thou be,
That boasts of love—as well as me:
And if thy heart have felt so wide a wound,
Come hither, and thy flame approve;
I'll teach thee what it is to love,
And by what marks true passion may be found.

It is to be all bathed in tears,
To live upon a smile for years,
To lie whole ages at a beauty's feet,
To kneel, to languish, to implore,
And still, though she disdain, adore,
And think thy suffering sweet.

It is to gaze upon her eyes,
With eager joy and fond surprise;
Yet tempered with that chaste and awful fear,
That wretches feel who wait their doom;
Nor must a ruder thought presume,
Tho' but in whispers breath'd, to meet her ear.

It is to hope, though hope were lost,
Tho' heaven and earth thy passion crost.
Tho' she were fair as Venus' self above,
And thou the least and lowliest swain,
That folds his flocks upon the plain;
For if thou dar'st not hope—thou dost not love!

It is to quench thy joys in tears,
To nurse strange doubts and groundless fears;
If pangs of jealousy thou hast not proved,
Tho' she were fonder and more true
Than any nymph old poets drew,
O! never dream again that thou hast lov'd.

If when the darling maid is gone,
Thou dost not seek to be alone,
Wrapt in a pleasing trance of tender woe,
And muse and fold thy languid arms,
Feeding thy fancy on her charms,
Thou dost not love—for love is nourished so.

If any hopes thy bosom share,
But those that love has planted there;
If any cares but his thy heart enthral,
Thou never yet his power hast known:
Love sits on a despotic throne,
And reigns a tyrant—if he reigns at all.

The City of London—Its Extent, Wealth and Commerce. A contemporary thus speaks of the extent, wealth and commercial business of London:

It is the point of intercommunication between colonies which stretch almost from the North Pole—from Canada to the Cape of Good Hope—and which brings the indigo of India and the wood of Australia from the antipodes, to enrich the manufactures of Leeds. It is the seat of a commerce that would seem fabulous to the merchants of Venice, Tyre & Carthage in the olden times. You have a population which has doubled since 1801; it was then 888,000 souls; it is now by the census of 1841, 1,882,000. You have a town which is five miles and a half long, take it where you will, but if you measure it from Blackwell to Chelsea, it is 7½ miles; it is a perfect German principality—a Coburg, if you please, or a Hesse Homburg in brick. You have spent five millions sterling on your bridges alone. You have docks to hold all the ships of the world. The London docks alone cover 100 acres of ground and the vaults hold 65,000 pipes of wine. The West India docks cover 290 acres, and can hold 500 large merchantmen with ease. The Commercial dock covers 49 acres, and is exclusively confined to the Baltic trade. There are 2,950 ships of the port of London alone, of 581,000 tons burthen, and manned by 32,000 seamen.

The vessels engaged in the colonial, Irish and coasting trades, including the colliers, and also 360 British vessels which entered this port in 1840, from Russia, Sweden, Germany, France, the Mediterranean, China and the U. States, amounted to 4,167,175 tons. Upon an average of the last ten years, London alone has paid £11,000,000 in custom duties, out of the £23,500,000 which the whole revenue of that department amounts to. There are 2000 merchants and brokers within half a mile of the Exchange. You have 100,000 houses of business, probably half of which have shops attached to them. All the details connected with London are upon the same gigantic scale. The water companies supply 237,000,000 hogsheads every year, and the gas companies furnish 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. In Smithville Market, there were 180,780 head of cattle, and 1,500,000 of sheep, in round numbers, sold in the year 1839. Your very paving and sewer rates amount to £630,000 a year. The London newspapers consume 10,000,000 of stamps annually. The steamboats carry 10,000 passengers every day. There are 10,000 miles of railway stretching from London into every part of the kingdom, and bringing its population into contact with all the great cities of the country, completed at an expense of nearly £50,000,000. There are 58 canals, which cost £15,000,000. The monthly business conducted by the London bankers alone averages £75,000,000, and has amounted to £87,000,000 in one month.

SURVIVING NAVAL HEROES.

War was declared in June, 1812. Peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, and proclaimed by the President, February 19th, 1815.

There were fifteen naval actions between British and American vessels of war. In eleven battles, fought by single ships, the Americans conquered, in four only the British triumphed; two of which were by single ships, viz: Chesapeake, of 47 guns, taken by the Shannon, 52; and the Argus, 16 guns, taken by the Pelican, 20. The other two captures were two to one and four to one against us. During the war there were captured from the British, on the ocean, 3 frigates and 15 sloops of war and smaller ships; and on the lakes 13, several of them frigates and sloops.

The whole number captured by the Americans were 31. The British took from us and destroyed, at navy yards, but 23 armed vessels, viz: 3 frigates, Chesapeake, President, and Essex, 12 sloops and gun-brigs, and 8 schooners.

Of the commanders who fought the naval battles there have died.

Decatur, who took the Macedonian October 23, 1812.

Bainbridge, who took the Java, December 29, 1812.

Lawrence, who took the Peacock, December, 1813.

Burrows, who took the Boxer, Sept., 1813.

Blakely, who took the Reindeer, June, 1814. also the Avon, Sept., 1814.

Com. Perry, of the Lawrence; Almy of the Somers; Cooklin, of the Tigress; Senatt of the Porcupine, of Com. Perry's squadron.

Macdonough, of the Saratoga; and Henly, of the Eagle, of Com. Medonough's squadron, that captured the four British vessels on lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1914.

Allen, of the Argus, taken by the Pelican, 1813.

Com. Isaac Hull, who took the Guerriere, August, 1812, who died in January, 1814.

David Porter, who took the Alert, August, 1812, and fought the ships Phœbe and Cherub at Valparaiso in 1814, died at Constantinople in 1844, and was buried at the foot of the flag-staff at the navy yard, Philadelphia.

The *surviving naval commanders* in the last war who acheived victories are:

Jacob Jones, who took the Frolic in 1811.

Lewis Warrington, who took the Epervier.

Charles Stewart, who took the Levant and Cyane with the Constitution in 1815.

Jesse D. Elliot, who commanded the Niagara, in Perry's victory.

D. Turner, who commanded the Scorpion.

Stephen Cassin, of the Ticonderoga, in Medonough's victory.

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to sell to individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order; and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth city papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

PROSPECTUS

For the publication of a splendid Full Length Mezzotint Engraving of

WASHINGTON,

FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE BY COL. J. TRUMBULL, (his aid de camp,)

Now in the possession of Yale College, N. Haven.

THIS picture, representing Gen. Washington on the battle field at Trenton, was painted in the year 1793, for the city of Charleston, but the inhabitants of that place preferring to have a view of their own city in the back ground, Col. Trumbull painted another according to their request, (which is now in the City Hall.) The original picture was purchased by the Cincinnati Society of Connecticut, who afterwards presented it to Yale College.

It is considered by judges, a Gem of American Art, and is one of the best likenesses of the incomparable patriot in existence, and the only picture representing him in the prime of life.

The Engraving will be 25 by 18 inches, and finished in the highest style of Mezzotinto, by W. Warner, Esq., and printed on the finest quality of paper. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of October next.

Price $3 per copy for prints—for proofs $5.

JOHN DAINTY, 464 Walnut st. } Phil
SAM'L TILLER; 39 Carters Alley. }

The impressions will be delivered to subscribers in the order of their subscription.

sept 12, 1845.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. H. PEIRSON,

AT HIS OLD STAND

IN MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS

AND

CASSIMERS,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,

Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

COAL.

75 HHDS. put up for family use. For sale by G. W. DAVIS,

Oct 10, 1845] London's wharf.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Metarials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Rahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

THE subscriber offers the following articles, received per brig Tam O'Shanter from New York, all in prime order:

3 hhds P. R. Molasses,
10 cases table Salt, 75 boxes soap,
5 barrels Soda Biscuit, 10 kegs Ginger,
5 do Sugar do
5 do Butter do
4 baskets Champagne, 10 boxes Mustard,
4 boxes Tobacco, sixteen lumps to the lb.
25 small boxes chewing Tobacco, half pound lumps, (Barrett's brand,)
4 m Segars, superior quality,
8 do do inferior,
20 bbls Potatoes, 10 boxes Pimento,
4 hhds prime P. R. Sugar,
5 boxes Hydraulic Candles,
3 do Sperm do
1 barrel snuff, 25 bales Hay,
419 pieces Holloware, assorted sizes,
45 bags Rio Coffee, 10 kegs Lard,
8 bbls prime Porto Rico Sugar,
20 half bbls Flour, 12 boxes Cheese,
10 barrels Mess Pork, 6 casks do
5 do Mackerel,
5 do Lard,
10 jars Butter, for family use,
10 boxes large Herrings,
2 quintals Codfish, 10 bbls Whiskey,
10 barrels Brandy,
1 pipe Gin, "Scheidam,"
1 half pipe Cognac Brandy, "Seignette,"
2 bbls Holland Gin,
1 bbl Apple Brandy, for sale, for cash or approved paper, by J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.,

Oct 10, 1845] Parsley's row.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1036	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,692
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67,220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHOWER BATH STANDS.

4 SHOWER BATH STANDS, just received from Boston, and for sale by

Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

CORN.—650 bushels, in store, for sale a 50 cents per bushel, for the lot.

20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE, a prime article for family use, at 6¼ cents per lb. by the bag. [4tf] JOHN HALL, *Ag't.*

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronized by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* will screen them from the lash of the law, not one of the impostors who puts out their [illegible] panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stone to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be, by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS,

IS now opening at his old stand, on Market street, an extensive assortment of

Saddles, Harnesses and Trunks,

of superior workmanship; ALSO,

SOLE & UPPER LEATHER, SHOEMAKER FINDINGS, together with every variety of articles usually kept in a Saddlery Establishment—all of which have been selected by him at the North, and are warranted to be of quality to give satisfaction.

He has also added largely to his assortment of *Buggies, Gigs, Waggons, Chariots, &c.*, to which he particularly invites the attention of purchasers wishing a good article.

THE MANUFACTURE

of Saddles and Harness, to order, continued as usual, and

CARRIAGES TRIMMED

in the most approved style, and at the shortest notice

WANTED TO HIRE, five likely boys. Apply to J. S. RICHARDS, Water st.

sept 12, 1845] Rankin's old stand.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"

AND

"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corps of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long session. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.—Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientific, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accepted office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country. In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering the government are working men; anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service, and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS,

For *The Congressional Union*, $1 per copy.

For *The Appendix*, $1½ per copy.

Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy	$2½
Six Copies	13
Twelve copies	24

WEEKLY,

One Copy	$1
Twelve copies	10
Twenty-five copies	20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers as follows:

DAILY,	per year, for	One copy	$10
		Five copies	40
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	One copy	5
		Twelve copies	20
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	Ten copies	$35
WEEKLY,	"	One copy	2
		Five copies	8
		Ten copies	15

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us, with the postage unpaid, will not be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS

WASHINGTON, *August* 1, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

For Sale.

20 BARRELS New England Rum,
5 do New Orleans do
3 do very old Rye Whiskey, for sale by

October 10, 1845 BARRY & BRYANT.

Cod Fish.

50 BOXES containing 25 lbs. each, just received from Boston, and for sale by

Oct 10, 1845] BARRY & BRYANT.

TO THE

INFORMATION

Jones, recently deceased, [illegible] ville, Louisiana, leaving the [illegible] that State. He left considerable property, the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May 1845. 37-tf

500 PAGES FOR FIFTY CENTS!

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

THE editors of the *United States Journal* propose to commence, with the next session of Congress, a weekly publication under the above title, to continue throughout the whole session, at the unprecedented *low price* of

FIFTY CENTS!

to each subscriber, for a volume of *five hundred pages!*

It will contain a faithful and impartial record of both Houses of Congress, the gist of all the important speeches which may be delivered, &c., &c. The most competent reporters will be employed, and nothing shall prevent it being made worthy of the patronage of the public generally. The Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do justice to both parties, so that both parties will feel allowed to patronise the publication. It being the long session, as it is called, the volume will contain to least 500 pages; each number will contain sixteen pages of solid matter, which will enable the publishers to give all the proceedings worthy of being preserved in book form, for binding and future reference. The exceedingly low terms will place it within the reach of all; the publishers hope that their friends will use their exertions in obtaining subscribers.

Those who for Five Dollars shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars, Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars, Fifty copies—reducing the price to forty cents, for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will be added at the end of the volume, to make it the more convenient for future reference.

THEOPHILUS FISK,
JESSE E. DOW.

Washington [illegible] Sept 19, 1845.

New Butchering

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the

Butchering Business

in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any other person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

Ju'y 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their house if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, [illegible] cast in new moulds, from an entirely new [illegible] materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,

68 *Ann Street*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the MERCHANT TAILORING business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is well deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. H. P.

sept 19, 1845

Singing School.

MR. COOKE will commence his Class on Saturday, the [illegible] at 3 o'clock, P. M. Those desirous of entering will do well to avail themselves of the first lesson. Terms $3 per quarter, except to his Piano pupils, who will have the privilege of attending gratis.

sept 19, 1845 52-tf

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on all consignments of Produce to my friends in New York.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.